The New Dramatic Season Gets Its Start at the Star-Plays in Preparation at Other Theatres-A Change of Comic Opera at Manhattan Beach-The Vaudeville Bills. We are to have pretentious illustrations of sea warfare at the Madison Square Garden to-mor-Kiralty, who used to give big ballet entertainments in our suburbs, and has of late been

rownight. The show is entitled "Our Naval ories," and it has been prepared by Imre associated in London with exhibitions similar to the one which he now offers here. His promtee is that the destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago shall be faithfully and Impressively reproduced with miniature cruisers and battleships on real water. He declares that every vessel concerned in those two engagements shall be duplicated exactly except s to size; that the actual manoruvres shall be reproduced correctly, and that the Illusion of spirited battles on water shall be achieved. The exploit of the sinking of the Merrimae is also to be shown, and the use of searchlights demonstrated. There are to be shifts of scenery at the eastern end of the amphitheatre to represent the bays of Tampa, Manila and Santiago. The entire level space of the Garden has been filled with water upon which to operate the miniature warships. The affair is to close with an apotheosis of victory and peace indicative of the future greatness of the American Navy. Accounts of the graphic and spectacular ex cellence of the London achievements by Mr. Riralfy and his associates at Earl's Court have caused much to be expected of this duplication at the Madison Square Garden.

The first New York theatre to open for the new dramatic season will be the Star next Saturday night. The play used will be "At Atlantic City." a musical farce by Frank M. Wills. It is described as a summer seashore piece of nonsense, with scenes not only at the resort mentioned in the title, but also at Asbury Park and Battery Beach. The author is a German dialect comedian, and he has provided for himself the role of a rich brewer in quest of diversion among the heterogeneous people on the beaches. Of course, the persons who figure in the action are much addicted to singing and dancing, and the company is said to be accomplished in those lines.

The Academy of Music will make a start a week from to-morrow night with "The Old Homestead," familiar and popular through many reproductions. The Fourteenth Street will have on the same date a new melo drama, "Devil's Island," the theme of which is the prosecution of Dreyfus in France, or the persecution, according to the view that the playwright takes of that famous affair. Later this month the Empire will put William Gillette forward in "Too Much Johnson," to be followed by "Secret Service," and that by John Drew in "The Liars." The Garrick will offer on the last Monday night in August Mr. Hoyt's new play,"A Day and a Night." Other houses to begin on or about that date are Weber & Fields's "Ellxir." a new extravaganza; the Murray Hill with a stock company, giving two performances a day at low prices, and the Grand Opera House, Harlem Opera House, Columbus, and People's with travelling parties. The American is to be devoted again to operas by the Castle Square company, which will be a consolidation of the forces which were divided last winter among several cities. The first week or ten days of September will bring the opening of the Garden with "Little Miss Nobody." the Manhattan with "The Turtle," the Herald Square with "The French Maid," Daly's with A Runaway Girl," the Knickerbocker with De Wolf Hopper in "The Charlatan," the Broad way with Francis Wilson in "The Little Corporal," Wallack's with Stuart Robson in a comedy not yet named, the Bijou with Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan," the Lyoeum with Edward H. Sothern in something yet to be decided upon, and the Lyric with Viola Allen in "The Christian." unless the com-

should prevent. A change of comic opera will be made at Manhattan Beach to-morrow night, and of the com-pany as well. "The Highwayman" will be given there with much the same talent that was in it last winter at the Broadway. Such alterations as have been made in the cast are not likely to cause any deterioration. Nellie Braggins is one of the accessions, Camille D'Arville and Joseph O'Mara are retained in the chief sentimental rôles, while Jerome Bykes is again the comic detective officer, and among the singers are Van Rensselser Wheeler and Maud Williams. The twice a day conby Victor Herbert's hand and the ex

pileations regarding the Olympia property

certs by Victor Herbert's band and the evening fireworks by the Pains are still the other entertainments at Manhattan.

There has been a shift in extravaganza at Bergen Beach. The one now there is called 'Young Miss Cuba.' It is a travesty of Cuban life in war times, avoiding pretty well the offense which the public is quick to find in any ridicule of our soldiers, and making some patriotic appeals which are reasonably potent. The piece is pervaded and saturated with song and dance, and a very energetic company has been assembled. The Spanish officials come in for caricature. A tramp named Weary Waggles becomes Weary Weyler. The part of Miss Cuba is played by Olga Orioff. Edgar Bixby is the principal comedian.

percomes weary wears. The part of arise calonic principal comedian.

The new extravaganza at the Casino, "Yankee Boodle Dandy," has been put into running order. It has an ample supply of the elements which have made success at that theatre for previous helter-skelter entertainments. It doubtless cost more than any of them in scenery and costumes. Its assemblage of women and girls includes more of real beauty than has ever before been achieved there. Those things count with Casino audiences.

The concerts on the roof of the Madison Equare Garden still employ the talents of the Metropolitan Fermanent Orchestra. To-night's Sunday programme represents fifteen eminent composers, and the range in style is as wide as from Strauss to Wagner. The mayal exhibition in the amphitheatre will make no difference with these concerts aloft, except that on week-day evenings the music will last until midnight, so that people from the war show may have time to go up there for an hour and a half.

Between continuous louses that do not close

Between continuous houses that do not close for hot weather and summer shows in the open air this week's vaudeville will be plentiful. Conspicuous in the all-day-and-evening programme at the Pleasure Palace will be Sidney Drew and Gladys Ennkin Drew. They have just returned from London, where they were instrumental in spreading our fashion for dramatic bits in variety performances. They will be seen in "When Two Hearts Are Won," one of the playlets they used in London music halls. Another unusual number will be con tributed by a squad taken from one of last season's touring organizations of lively and musical negroes. Cole and Johnson are the chief funmakers of this lot. In the specialty way will be Gus Bruno, Allen Wightman, George Evans, A. D. Robbins, Garnella and Shirk, Carlisle's dog, the Malirs, O. K. Sato, Lavender and Thompson, and Kathleen Warren. A new lot of war pictures will be shown from the steady output of the war-graph.

For Keith's, the one continued feature will be the specialty of the Paolis and their remarkably acrobatic dog. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will be seen in a new sketch by George M. Cohns, a variety performer and proliflo writer of short farces in which slam-bang fun dominates. A farce that is without violence, and the work of Milton Nobles, will be played by its author and his wife. It has him tipsy, orposes him with an indignant spouse who is finally I odwinked and mollified, and on pre-blous trul proved a satisfactory twenty min-ules. I so other innings distinguished from the rest will be trose of Edwin Latell, a laugh-able binked-up instrumentalist who has just returned from England, and the Angle-Ameri-can Quinter, who are just organized or are been justed. The control of the control of the Te-motrow will find transferred to Proctor's will find transferred to Proctor's

The morrow will find transferred to Prostor's Theore the Laneaster-Jennings operatts that had its first trial uptown last week. This new bidder for a place in vaudeville bills is to be commonded for having a well-told, pretty story, and for being musical besides. It constitutes an entirely unusual number, a fact that makes its decided merits all the more acceptable. Speakly folk of the top rank will be many. Machityre and Heath, two droil initiators of Scatthern negroes, will have a sketch entitled "the teorgia Minstrela." Sciared's dances will disclose novel treatment in lights and colors. Improve when the tricks are skilled to the proprietor of the hotel, saying that apologies would follow later in a larger envelope. This morning he received the following activities and accompanied by laughable patter. Felix and Barry, a sketch pair: Annie Lloyd and Henry Kessler, vocalists; the Daniann acrolists, arr and McLood, and May Morning and applies. An account of the others.

Mr. Summit Parker is devoting all his spare minutes to reading and rereading this brief lotter.

THIS WEEK ON OUR STAGE,

BIRALFY'S NAVAL WAR SHOW AT THE
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The New Dramatic Season Gets its Start at

Forrest, Barnell, Katheryne Pearl and the Swinsons.

Of the open-air shows one, the steamboat Grand Republic, holds a field exclusively. It is an extensive one, too, the nightly sails now extending down the bay until Coney Island and Rockaway are sighted. Its entertainers are put in service on two decks as soon as the boat leaves the dock. To-morrow's roster will include Hastings and Wright. Montague and West, Carrie Fredericks, Cal Stewart, Vira Real, Maud Harvey and George Pryde.

Three roof shows are in the list. The American names as its to-morrow's performers Edwina, Post and Clinton, the Nelsons, Cooper and Stewart, Florence Moore, Ascott and Eddy, Jess Dandy, and the Donagettas.

Lafayette's imitations of Bandmaster Sousa keep him at the head of the Koeter & Bial's forces. Among his companions this week will be Leola Mitchell, Conway and Leland, Truly Shattuck, Silvern and Emerie, the Emperors, the Casino Four, Mazuz and Mazette and Gussle Nelson.

Most of last week's specialists at the Casino

the Casino Four, Mazuz and Mazette and Gussie Neison.

Most of last week's specialists at the Casino roof hold over. Several showy balleta are continued, but otherwise vecalists are a majority. Maudo Courtenay, Alice Atherton, Arthur K. Deegan and Hope Booth are among them.

Performances will be given this evening aboard the Grand Republic and on the Casino and American roofs. Both Proctor houses will have continuous programmes, including Frederic Bond and Williams and Walker at Proctor's Theatre, and "The Kissing Bridge" and Odell Williams at the Pleasure Palace.

To-day's new item at the Eden Musée will be a cinematographe view of the opening attack at Santiago. Other war pictures are in the budget, and the war's incidents have suggested the newest and best of the wax groups. Band concerts for to-day are two, as on week days.

The first notebook of Mozart, the greatest of

## MOZART'S FIRST NOTEBOOK.

It Contains Compositions Written When He Was Only Four Years Old.

the world's composers, has been discovered lately in London. It is published now for the first time by the Mozart Society of Berlin. Mozart was one of the few infant prodigles to realize the expectations of those who saw and heard him when a boy. The notebook just discovered contains compositions written by him in 1764, while he and his elder siste were on a visit to England. Mozart was then only four years old, his sister 12, ver they astonished the court of George III. and were the wonder of the day in London Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the world, their father, Leopold Mozart, was taken very ill, so ill, in fact, that the least noise was unbearable, and for many days the piano and organ remained closed. It was during this period of enforced inactivity that little Wolforgan remained closed. It was during this period of enforced inactivity that little Wolfgang wrote these compositions and composed asymphony dedicated to the Queen of England. The musical world has been startled to find the wonderful maturity of these early compositions. The court and people might well stand amazed at the boy who had to be lifted up on the organ bench, yet played any music placed before him or improvised on any suggested theme. Many a guinea went into the pockets of his enterprising manager and father for private exhibitions of the genius of the infant composer. It is related that during one of these private exhibitions of the genius of the infant composer. It is related that during one of these private rectals, while Mozart was in the midst of a composition he espied a favorite catcoming into the room. His hands dropped on the keys, he slid down from the bench and ran to pick up the eat and fondle her. It was as natural for him to play the organ and compose music as it is for any other child to "play horse" or sing "ring around a rosy." When he was composing his symphony dedicated to the Queen, he remarked to his sister, who was standing near:

"Now, don't forget; remind me to give the French horns plenty to do."

The notebook written at this early age is scribbled sometimes in pencil, at others in the proof that his musical genius was so ripe almost from the very beginning. The original manuscript of the symphony is preserved in the library of the British Museum, but the notebook was lost for more than 100 years and brought to light only within the last few months.

POPOCATEPETL'S ORACLE

Mexican Tribe That Is Several Hundred or Thousand Years Behind the Times.

From the Two Republics. As is well known to all who have looked into the matter carefully-for instance, such men as Lumholtz, Starr, and Soville-there are in remote parts of Mexico to-day to be found por tions of tribes of Indians who are practically as much given to idolatry, superstition, and witch craft as were their forebears in the vanished years when the gleaming banner of Castile and Aragon glanced amid the peaks and valleys of Mexico, announcing the advent of a stronger

race and more victorious faith. The other day, while making a little trip over the Interoceanic, that runs through so many picturesque Indian towns, I happened to meet in one of these villages a very intelligent In

picturesque Indian towns, I happened to meet in one of these villages a very intelligent Indian who told me the following. Whether it is true or not I do not know—'I tell the tale as 'twas told to me.' He said that on the northern slope of Popocatepeti, near the foot, there is a large cave almost unknown to the outside world. In this cave lives an old white-haired Indian who is the oracle of a small tribe of Indians in that vicinity, whose language is unlike that of any of the neighboring towns.

This little tribe has never been conquered either by the Spaniards or by the Church, or by the modern Government of the republic. The Indians have preserved all their old customs and traditions until this day, and are practically as they were 400 years ago. One of the very curious institutions among them is that of the oracle, or seer, who dwells in the above-mentioned cave all alone. He is always the oldest and wisest man of the tribe. He is looked upon with the same superstitious reverence as were the oracles of Dedona and Delphos in the boy-hood of the world. In that cave are preserved rare gems of curiously carved emeralds, such as the great "Malinche" sent home to Spain; idols of gold and silver and copper and stone, pearl necklaces from the far-off Gulf of California, and strange robes of feather work, of which but very few examples are known to-day outside the pages of Sabagun. Prescott, or Clavigero.

There are are also ranged in fitting order the ancient gods of this strange people, of whom this old man is the high priest. Once a month a commission of the oldest men of the tribe visits the cave and takes with it, in the name of the propele, offerings of fruit and flowers and eatables and incense in honor of the gods and their oracle.

Upon all affairs of importance to the tribe this old man is consulted, and his judgments

catables and incense in honor of the gods and their oracle.

Upon all affairs of importance to the tribe this old man is consulted, and his judgments are as those of the Medes and the Persians.

I asked whether it would be possible to visit him or not, and was told that no one, not even members of the same tribe, outside the beforementioned "commission" had ever seen the inside of that strange and mysterious cave. My informant told me that at a certain point all persons are stopped by a guard and told that they can proceed no further upon pain of death. And this is not a tale of 400 years ago, but of to-day.

And this is not a tale of 400 years ago, but of to-day.

The tribe and the cave are at the north side of Popocatepetl, and every Saturday in Atlixeo members of this tribe are at the market to buy and sell their simple necessaries of life. It is enough to see them to realize at once the great difference between them and the other Mexican Indians who are to be seen there at that time. Not only is their style of clothing very different, but also their language.

ODD VEHICLES FOR COUNTRY USE Heavy Victorias a Favorite in a Certain Part of New Jersey.

One of the curious features of summer life in certain parts of New Jersey never fails to attruet the attention of visitors, because it is con-fined almost wholly to this region. This is the method of travel that is seemingly most popular with the persons who run the handsome places in the neighborhood of Morristown. Bernardsville, and other summer towns in the neighborhood. Over the dusty roads and steep hills one sees heavy victorias and open carriages dranged by horses who must wonder why in the world they are asked to pull around the same vehicles that they draw in the Central Park and on Fifth avenue. Most persons who see them at the work are equally surprised.

There are occasionally light wagons to be met with on the roads, but the preponderance of these heavy and hundsome turnouts is large enough to make it seem strange that such unsuitable equipages should be selected for travel that is only for pleasure over roads that are little adapted to such traffic. The question of expense is one that could never enter into the decision, for the places from which they come are handsome enough to preclude that. Their presence is very hard to understand, as they are covered with dust after a few minutes use, and are an incongruous sight. places in the neighborhood of Morristown, Ber-

SOME POEMS WORTH READING.

The Story of a Dram. A regiment in motion and the rattle of a drum With a rat, tat, tat! and rat, tat, tum! Fear is on the face of some, Others stepping with aplomb

And steady is the patter and the clatter of the dram. Sweeping lines in evolution, fast the wheeling columns come And a thousand men are stepping to the tapping of

the drum! There are countenances glum, There are senses dull and numb, But a boy is stepping proudly there, he's playing on

The rage and roar of battle, and the rattle of a drum, The shrappel shot are flying with a sip! and a sum! Cruel shells exploding come, And the bullets hiss and hum.

out a drum still echoes loudly. Will the thing be never mum? Darkness on the field of battle, where the bedy seebers come; The storm of death is ended, and displayed the

struggle's sum-A pallid face, a drum; There is blood, and both are dumb. a story of a drummer and a story of a drum.

T. E. MCGRAYH.

Mulvaney and Another. Mary Ann swabbed down the states With a cold, wet rag And a tired drag Of the arms and feet, so tired

And face so hot and fired For her beau was a soldier many In the cavalry,

Of the common name, Mulvaner, His address it was "El Caney, On the fighting line," it ran. Mary Ann poured out her wee swabbed the stairs

And her mistress inside Fer a brave lad killed by the foe.

With her salty tears,

For her boy was a soldier man: Whatever his name The cause was the same, Yes, the same as the cause of Mulvaney. He had died by the side at El Caney Of him who had loved Mary Ann.

The Phantom Liner. From the Chap-Book. The fog lay deep on Georges Bank, Rolling deep fold on fold; It dripped and dripped from the rigging dank, and the day sank dark and cold.

The watch stood close by the reeling rail Out of the dark the great waves crept and shouldered darkly by, Till over their tops a murmur crept That was neither of sea nor sky.

"Is it the churn of a steamer's screw?"
"Is it a wind that eight?"
A shiver ran through the listening crew,
We looked in each other's eyes.

No engines throbbed, no whistle boomed, No foam curied from her prow, But out of the mist a liner loomed Ten fathom from our bow. Tan fathom from our bow she grew,

No man might speak or stir. As she leapt from the fog that softly draw Like a shroud from over her.

We shut our teeth in grim despair.
Then, like one under a spell.
Eight through her as she struck us fair
I saw the lift of a swell. There was never a cresh of splintered plank,

No rush of incoming tide, There was never a tear in the mainsall dank As her hull went through our side, Unharmed we drifted down the night,

On into the fog she drave, and through her as she passed from sight I saw the light of a wave. Wag it some ship long lost at see, Whose wratin still sails the main, Or the ghost of a wreck that is yet to be In some wild burricane?

Was it a warning to fishing boats Of what the fog may hold, As over their decks it drips and floats and swathes in its slinging feld?

I cannot tell, I only know Our crew of eighteen men Eaw the gray form come, and saw it go Into the fog again.

The Man Who Cooks the Grub

From the Cleveland Leader. We have read in song and story Of "the man behind the gun," He is given all the glory Of the battles that are won; They are filling up the papers With his apotheosis, and they tell about his capars

ile the shells above him hims. While the shelfs acrow that mes.

B. the behind the grimy gunner,
fitesdfast through the wild hubbub,
Stands a greater god of battles—
The the man who cooks the grub.

When the sky is rent with thunder
And the shell screams through the air,
When some fort is rent asunder
And Destruction revels there,
When the men in line go rushing
On to glory or to woe
With the maddened charges crushing
Herces who are lying low,
There is one but for whose labors
There could be no wild hubbub,
And the greatest god of battles
Is the man who cooks the grub.

What of ships with armor plating?
What of castles on the heights?
What of anxious captains waiting
White the careful gunner sights?
What of all the long-range rifles?
What of all the long-range rifles?
What of men with vallant hearts?
These were but impotent trifles,
But inconsequential parts
Of the whole, without the follow
Who must scour, scrape, and scrub—
For the greatest god of battles
Is the man who cooks the grub.

Suspected. From the Milwaukee Journal.

From the Milwaukse Journal.

She wears teither west nor suspenders,
Her waist ian't cut like a coat;
She says that those women are foolish
Who want to hold office and vote.
She is sweet and good looking and gentle,
And love, I have often heard her say,
Is a weapon with which any woman
May, if she is minded to, sway.
Ah, well, let her have her sweet notions,
There may be good sense in her plan;
Porhaps she's as mild as ahe seems—but I notice
That her husband's typewriter's a man!

The Aurora Borealis of Jim Ham Lewis J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington, the man of gilded satrap" and pink whiskers fame, has gone o the war.

The hosts of Spain were marshalled By the scented sapphire seas, Whose iridescent billows Break upon the Autilles, In the golden, glorious colors Of their rainbow rhapsodies,

They were standing 'neath the purple Amethystine sunset sheen That had settled at the twilight On the lustrous tropic scens, Like a phosphorescent tribute To their red and yellow Queen,

When, lo! far to the northward Shone upon the heavens a sight. As if a million rainbows Had poured a flood of light Upon the fading purples Of the fast approaching night.

It was as if some lucent And illuminating hand Had crowned the sinking sunset With a scintillating band Of corruscating cold Radiating sea and land.

"What is it?" cried the Spaniards With a sup-retitious dread, As they watched the gorgeous splendors Bedazzling all the heavens In a wealth of pink and red. (Remember his whiskers)

Foreshadowing a storm; The aurora borealis." Came the answer, quick and warm, Of Colonel Jim Ham Lowis In his brand-new uniform." Then the red and yellow Spaniards

"It's a wondrous danger signal

In the purpling shadows sit By the sapphire sea, and, weeping, Take in their sign and guit.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Two friends come to our assistance and that of P. F. B. The first tells what the O'Gorman Mahon said when O'Connell was elected for Ennis, in 1828: P. F. B. The first tells what the O'Gorman Mahon said when O'Connell was elected for Ennis, in 1828:

On the hustings in the Ennis Court House Mahoney, the High Sheriff, a renegade Irishman, presided and made his position very insulting to the friends of the "Liberator." As the proceedings were about to commence a gentleman of very imposing appearance leaped over the gallery and quietly ast down on the side of it with his feet suspended ever the people. He were a cost and trousers of Irish tabinet with an immense green scarf across his shoulder, with a medal of the "Order of Inherators" on his breast, Mahoney tried to put him down and spoke with an imperious air of authority. "Who, sin, are you?" addressing the offender. The wearer of the green replied in stentorian tones: "My name is O'Gorman Mahon." "I tell that gentleman to take off that badge," replied the Sheriff. There was a slight pause, and then O'Gorman Mahon replied in slow, clear accents and with the usual courtesy he was so noted for: "This gentleman laying his hand on his breast) tells that gentleman promise with the other to the Sheriff sat in the gentleman promise with the other to the Sheriff that gentleman will defend himself against that gentleman, or any other gentleman. The Sheriff sat down. The Court House rang with cheers, which was echoed by thousands in the adjoining streets, that made historic by their votes the greatest event in Ireland's history.

Our second friend sends us the peem "Emmet's Grave," and writes: I do not know the author's name. I judge from the number of years mentioned it was writen in 1835.

We have not space to publish the peem, however. A system of portable or field electric railway has

We have not space to publish the poem, however, In spite of its subject, it is not of a high order of

Having learned the way to use a watch as a compass, here is a way to use a compass as a watch:

Whenever the sun is visible, at local noon shadows fall due north (not magnetic), at sunrise west, at sunset east, with absolute truth on the 21st of March and 21st of Beptember, other days approximate closely enough for anything but navigation or long distance surveying. If you have no watch you may divide the N.W. quadrant of the compass for morning observations, or the N.E. quadrant for afternoon work. Thus at 8:80 A. M., a shadow would point very closely to W. N.W., and continue to swing toward N., as the hour of noon approached, and approximate E. as sunset came. With a compass only, shadow N.E., time 3 F. M., approximately. The above is for Northern Hemisphere only; same rule applies, however, south of equator, as may be readily understood.

J. B. Dobsox. pass, here is a way to use a compass as a watch

What did the civil war cost this country? I mean money spent during the war, the war debt, and the loss of business to this country during the rebellion E. Firez. The cost of our civil war has been computed a

\$8,189,929,000. This sum includes everything that can be charged to the war.

Has the negro race increased or decreased in this country during the last thirty years?

It has increased. In 1870 the census showed 4,880,009 negroes in the United States; in 1880, 6,580,793, and in 1890, 7,470,040.

Who was the author of that old saying: "Patriot ism is the last refuge of the scoundrel"? J. B. Boswell quotes Dr. Johnson as having said this.

Kindly settle a dispute by answering the following. To whom does Trinidad (the island northeast o Seuth America) belong? PRILLP.
The island northeast of South America from which asphalt is taken belongs to Great Britain; the island of the same name some 600 miles east of Brazil, in latitude 20° 31' south, was seized by Great Britain as a telegraph station, but was surrendered to Brazil, which had possessed it for years.

A motion has been made and seconded; an amend-ment made to the motion; an amendment made to the amendment. The amendment to the amendment is put before the body and acted on. Is it lawful to then make an amendment to the amendment to take the place of the amendment just acted on? J. C. No; the original amendment as amended must b put; and then the main question as amended. Ther a new motion can be offered, to amend the motion

2. What is the attitude of the British Government on the question of denominational schools as to their support from the public treasury? 2. Did not the British Parliament some time ago piace upon record its opinion that religious instruction in the schools by each denomination would safeguard the State? 3. Does not William, Emperor of Germany, favor religious instruction in the schools by each denomination?

B. T. C.

1. A per capita allowance is made to denomin it are inspected by Government inspectors, and are obliged to maintain a certain standard of education 2. We do not know. The law requires that unsect rian religious instruction be given in the "national schools; sectarian religious instruction of course given in denominational schools. 8. We do not recal what he has cald; but we presume that he does.

Concerning the late naval engagement off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the Brooklyn has a record of steaming twenty knots or more and the Oregon sixteen knots. The Brooklyn was five miles to the westward of the mouth of the harbor when the Spanish fleet came out and at no time during the engagement came within 8,000 yards, or four miles, of the enemy's ships. The Oregon was two miles to the eastward of the mouth of the harbor. Still the Oregon, after participating in the sinking of three of the enemy's ships, chased after the Cristobal Colon, overhauled her fifty miles to the westward of the mouth of the harbor, steamed between her and the Brooklyn, engaged her and forced her ashore, and at no time exceeded a speed of thirteen knots. Can you inform me why the Brooklyn did not engage the Cristobal Colon before the Oregon?

Scaman U. S. Jowa, Guantanamo Bay.

The boliers of practically all the ships except the

The boilers of practically all the ships except the Oregon are crusted with salt, deposited by the salt water used in them, so that they cannot get all steam up. The Oregon has never had a drop of salt out without any trouble. Another round cylinder is water in her bollers. This fact accounts for the disprovided for the quick cooling of any fluid. erepancy between the "records" of the vessels and the results of actual service conditions.

How is it that Russia and Brazil have emancipated their slaves without blood being shed, and this country, that is considered more highly civilized, had to experience such a tremendous conflict as the late rebellion to obtain the same result?

In Russis the Czar emancipated the serfs, who we not slaves; in this country we fought on matters which at first only incidentally involved slavery, and emancipation was proclaimed simply as a war measure. In Brazil the Emperor controlled the Parliament, or Congress, and forced the Emancipation act through.

1. What revenue does the Government of Great Britain draw from her Australasian colonies? 2. Do the people of Australasia pay any tax to the Grown is. Has the Crown any voice in the several Parliaments of Australasia? 1. None. 2. No. B. No.

Many conflicting statements have been made by different authorities with reference to the life of a modern breech-loading rifle. Will you kindly state the number of times 8-inch, 10-inch, and 15-inch guns may be fired without becoming dangerous?

F. C. B.

Just because of the conflicting statements, much nterest is taken in the work of our heavy naval guns Authorities are being shattered every time those guns are fired; and students of ordnance problems are learning lots about guns that twenty years of peace would not have taught them.

Was there ever a time during the war from 1861 to 1865 when a stamp had to be placed on receipts for money or on domestic bills of lading or any-thing of the kind other than checks and drafts?

The Revenue act of June 30, 1864, imposed a tax of 2 cents, to be paid by a stamp on receipts for more than \$25: it did not impose such a tax on domestic bills of lading, but did put a tax on agree-ments, inland bills of exchange, and promissory notes, foreign bills, foreign bills of lading bonds, certificates, charter parties, contracts, conveyances, custom house entries, policies of insurance, leases, manifests, mortgages, passage tickets, powers of attorney, letters of administration and protests. The present law is based closely on that obtaining during the war. See Brightly's Digest, Vol. II.

A bests \$50 with B that all the defeats of England on fand and sea are faithfully recorded in the history of England. B claims that such defeats as inflicted by Buffren, d'Estaing, Grasse, Jean Bart at sea, and on land by Marshal Luxembourg, Marshal Sucket, &c., are sither entirely left out by British historians or practically ignored. Who wins?

If you go to the records you will find mention of Statich defeats on land and sea, but the "historians" British defeats on land and sea; but the "histories,"

as a rule, ignore such happenings. B wins. Henry Leader. -Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotting mare, died Sept. 23, 1885. She was 28 years old.

H. Atkinson.-We have no national holiday. Congress has never attempted to make one. Even the President's Thanksgiving proclamation is merely a recommendation, and has no legal force outside of the District of Columbia and the Territories. Margaret H. Foot-The grades of rank in the army.

beginning at the top, are: Lieutenant-General (held by John M. Schofield, now retired), Major-General Brigadier-General, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Bergeant Major, Quartermaster-Sorgeant, First Sergeant, Sergeant, Corporal, Lance Corporal, Private There are various special classes of enlisted mer with rank sesimilated for pay to Corporal and Sergeant. In the navy the ranks and ratings are: Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant, Lieutenant (junios grade), Ensign, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sail maker, mate (warrant officers), master-at-arms, chief boatswain's mate and chief mates to the other warrant officers, first-class mates to warrant officers, second-class mates, coxswains, seamen, apprentices and landsmen. There are also special grades of enlisted men with assimilated ratings and various

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The recent announcement of the remarkable proj ect undertaken by the West Australian Government namely, to lay some 328 miles of water pipe, made of steel spiral imbedded in concrete, has received much attention, in view of the peculiar kind of pipe to be thus ntilized. In the manufacture of this pipe the sheet steel, after being cut into strips of a width varying with the required diameter of the pipe, is riveted or welded into a continuous strip of the required length; this strip is then fed automatically through it the rivet holes are punched, and the laps of the edge of the strips are brought together under pressure, and held during the process of riveting. The rivets are all set by compression. The edge is slightly recessed, throwing the lap on the outside. In this way the inside diameter of the pipe is maintained evenly throughout the entire length. To render the pipe water-tight on leaving the machine, special hydraulic cement is inserted between the laps efore riveting.

been brought out in Germany with complete success. As described by a correspondent of the Bostor Promscript the track consists of easily transporte rail frames, made of two rails of the usual field railway profile, and connected together by, say, five crossba the middle crossbar extends a few inches beyond the rails on either side, and to its ends is bolted an iron yoke, or frame, in shape an inverted U, the top of which is high enough to be well clear of the cars The overhead conductor is supported at the centre of the upper horizontal part of the yoke; the yokes are placed closer together at curves, and at the sharpes curves it may be necessary to fit every rail frame with a yoke, in order to keep the overhead conductor sufficiently near the centre of the track. The generating station is fitted in the usual way with s dynamo, and two feeders are led from the station to one end of the track, one being connected to the end of the overhead conductor and the other to the rails. For running the trolley wire a special truck has been devised. On it are a pair of ladders, leaning toward each other, and between them on the floor of the truck is a reel containing wire, and at the top, where their upper ends meet, is supported ruide pulley. By means of this truck a long field line it is found, can be run out in a surprisingly shore space of time.

A new process for making netroleum brignettes one by which petroleum refuse is worked up in such a manner as to assume the form of a solid substance easily handled, and constituting a cheap and cor venient fuel-has been brought forward by a Bavarian inventor, Joseph Kohlendorfer of Landshut. In this process about 10 per cent, of soda lye, with 10 per cent, of any kind of fatty matter, such as tallow, is treated in a boiler, either by superheated steam of the exclusion of air, and enough petroleum refuse is added to the heated mass to make up 100 parts. This mixture is then heated, under constant stirring for about one hour, the time varying with the mode and intensity of heating. Attention is paid to prevent the temperature from reaching the boiling point of petroleum, as in such case a large quantity of froth results. In this incipient state of saponification the mass acquires the property of taking up large quan tities of fluid rock oil, and, if this incorporat ceeds too slowly or remains incomplete, it may be hastened by the addition of a little sods Ive. The mixture is run into moulds and allowed to cool, when it may be cut into pieces of any desired form.

The production of phosphorus by means of electric furnaces in various ways has now proved commercially practicable, and is justly considered ar important chemical achievement. One of the methods pursued in this direction, and known as the Ginr & Leleux process, consists in simply heating a mix-ture of phospate of lime and coke in a suitable electric furnace, the two ingredients to be first finely powdered, and the mixture to be completely h geneous. On the mass becoming pasty under the action of the heat, all the openings of the furnace are hermetically scaled except that for the passage of phos phorus vapor, this being distilled and collected in the usual way. According to another process—the Boub-lique—iron phosphide is decomposed by electrolysis, this salt being produced by the simple fusion o

So usually guarded an authority as the London Review assures housekeepers of the practical value of a newly devised ion machine, on a small scale, for the household-one which will furnish, in fifteen minutes, a small cake of pure ice, admirable for iomestic purposes. The device consists of a double sheet and metal cylinder, covered on the outside with a protective layer of asbestos for the purpose of insulation, and hung in sockets by two central pivots. The receptacle is filled with distilled water rubber washer and metal cover are adjusted, it is tightly closed with a screw. The cylinder is then turned around once, and the other cover unfastened; this permits the filling of the space between the double wall of the outer cylinder with chemicals used for generating the cold temperature, viz., an ammonium salt and water. After turning the cylinde around rapidly for some fifteen minutes, the inner receptacle is withdrawn from the cylinder, held for a minute in hot water, and, upon being opened, a piece of ice exactly the shape of the inner wall will slide

Travellers over the line of railway from the City of Mexico to the city of Vera Cruz are said to be greatly impressed with some of the engines they see in use on that route-double-headers as they are termed. The Mexican Railway Company has already as many as a dozen, adding them from time to time to its stock as business has demanded. Each of these mammoth constructions weighs 100 tons, and is capable of hauling 190 tons up a four and one-half per cent grade. They are of Scotch manufacture, built by the Fairles Company of Glasgow, and have now been in the service of the road about ten years The fact is mentioned as somewhat singular that these double-headers are used by no other road in

As Was Done Unto Him.

North America.

From the Chicago Chronicle. Catching at the stranger's coat tail, he murmured in a deprecating tone: "Could you give me a little assistance, sir?" The stranger turned and looked him over. His eyes were bloodshot, his clothes dirty, his whole appear-ance decidedly the worse for wear. "What do you want?" was the reply to the

tramp.
"A job after I get a square meal," said the "A job after I get a square meal," said the tramp.

"What can you do?" asked the stranger.

"I can keep books, sell goods, drive a delivery wagon, compound prescriptions, set type, and do farm work."

The stranger scribbled a few words on a card, handed the tramp a dollar and said: "Take this card to this address, and I think it will get you work. Take that dollar, get a bath, a shave, a haircut, something to eat, and a drink of whiskey. That will brace you to meet my friend. So long."

whitskey. That will brace you to meet my friend. So long."

"There's just one thing more," said the tramp. "How do you happen to give me just a dollar and all these directions with it?"

"Because I got a dollar from a man on this very corner about ten years ago," said the stranger, "just as you are getting it from me, and I'm passing up his advice and his money just for luck."

Useful Siwash Dogs.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. If you are going to prospect in Alaska and expeet to travel much a pair of good "Siwash dogs are very essential-almost indispensable. These dogs greatly differ from our domesti-These dogs greatly differ from our domesticated dogs, taking to the harness like a duck to water. They do not bark at strangers. They are kind and affectionate, showing the wolf in them only among their kind. It seems to be against their principles to get off the trail to let another team pass. This means a fight, an exciting episode if the teams number five or six dogs each. In an instant the wildest confusion takes place. Dogs, harness, and each driver with a club in his hand form one grand jumble, from which order can only be restored by some of the dogs being knocked senseless. The dogs are trained to "gee" and "haw," like an ox, and stop at the word "whoa!" "Mush" is the word used generally by the whites to indicate go altead, a perversion of the Indian word "Husch." The dogs prefer their master, but if lent for use they work as faithfully as for their master. master.

> Farming in Brooklyn. From Brooklyn Life.

Vacant lot farming in Brooklyn is in its third season. Just now the gardens are at their most interesting stage, and the Bureau of Charities. interesting stage, and the Bureau of Charities, under whose supervision the work is carried on, is particularly desirous that contributors to the fund and other friends should see for themselves what results are being accomplished. One farm is at Pennsylvania avenue and New Lots road, and the other at Ralph street and Cypress avenue. Both are easily accessible by the Brooklyn Elevated. There are eighty-seven gardens in all, a considerable increase over last year. Women and children, as well as men, are at work in their respective plots every day. It is a most interesting sight to watch these outlivators, and to note the care that they expend upon their little patches of soil. Quite a variety of vegetables is grown, and the crop this year is explaint. POLITICAL NOTES.

The combined vote of the two States Rhode Island and Oregon, which have already held their State elec-tions for 1898, is as follows: Republican, 69,850 Democrat, 47,035; Prohibition, 4,248; Socialist, 2,884; Middle of the Road Populist, 2,866.

The Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply of the last Albany Assembly was from Orange ounty, where the milk comes from

There is a Madrid, N. Y., in St. Lawrence county which was taken from the town of Lisbon. There is a Salamanca in Cattaraugus county and a Cuba in Allegany, but generally speaking the prejudice against Spanish names has been too strong to make

According to the local chronicles of Harlem, when little occurs which is not communicated to the knowledge of the inhabitants, it appears that there is some ontroversy among Tammanyites as to the proper meeting place for those Democrats who reside in what is known as the Thirty-fourth district, south side. It appears that some of them favor 124th street, near Lexington avenue, and others the side-walk in front of 125th street and Third avenue. At a time when Democrats are trying very hard to get together, it would be deplorable, indeed, to those residing in the Thirty-fourth Assembly district, south side, if the question of a meeting place in Harlem became an obstacle to harmony.

The Republicans of North Dakota have nominated F. B. Fancher, now Commissioner of Insurance, for Governor; have renominated the present Republican Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Deveine, and have put up D. F. Spalding for Congress in place of Martin Johnson, elected in 1806. North Dakota was carried by the Republicans by a substantial majority in upon the next Legislature will devolve the choice of a successor to United States Senator William N Boach, Democrat. The county from which the Republican candidate for Governor halls has an area of 2,300 square miles and a voting population of 1,250

The money order system of the Post Office Depart ment was established in 1865. In the first year the Government lost on it \$7,000; in the second year the Government cleared \$7,000. Then for twenty years there were profits, gradually reaching an average of \$200,000 a year. Then they rose to \$500,000, \$600, 000, and \$700,000, and last year the Government's net profit on money orders was \$800,000. The total amount of money orders issued in the year was \$180. 000,000. The fees paid and stamps bought amounted to \$1,500,000, and the expenses were \$700,000, leav ing the profit stated of \$800,000.

It is announced that all the New York members of the Senate delegation to Albany are candidates for re-election except Senator Grady, who is about to close his term of legislative service, and Senator Pavey, who is not in harmony with the Republican organization in the Fifteenth district or so much of t as controls the Republican nomination there.

Friendly relations continue between the Depart ment of Correction and the District Attorner's Office A representative of the latter has sent to the Commis sioner of Correction a letter requesting that he or his assistants may be admitted at any time to the City Prison to visit prisoners, and that certain outside persons (to be shown to prisoners for identification, &c.) may also enter with these officials; also, that prisoners awaiting trial may be taken to the Criminal Court building, under proper guard, when desired by the District Attorney or his assistants. The request has been granted.

The Gold Democrats, so-called, of Missouri, are not formidable numerically. Outside of the city of St. Louis, where their vote in 1806 was 400 for Gen. Palmer, they polled less than 1,000 votes in the Iron State Bryan's vote outside of St. Louis was 314,000. Thi year indications point to a fusion between the Palmer Democrats and the Republicans. A conferenof the Gold Standard Democrats is to determine the course of their party during the campaign, which is chiefly for members of Congress and a Legislature to choose a successor to Francis M. Cockrell in the United States Senate. Senator Cockrell is a nativ

David Martin, it is announced, is a prospective R. publican candidate for State Senator in the Eighth Pennsylvania district, which gave the present Republican representative a majority of 18,000. It is made up wholly of Philadelphia wards. Martin is now Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, his term expiring in January, 1899

There was only one Ohio man (only one native of Ohio) in Indiana's delegation to the last House of Representatives, but both of the present Indiana Senatore are natives of the Buckeye State.

Many of the United States Senators from Southern States come from small towns, the policy in many parts of the South being to recognize country rather than city statesmen. Neither of the repre sentatives of Texas is from Galveston; neither of the representatives from Georgia is from Atlanta; neither of the Senators from Alabama is from Mobile; neither of the Senators from North Carolina is from Raleigh; neither of the Senators from South Carolina is from Charleston; neither of the Senators from Virginia is from Richmond; neither of the Senators from Kentucky is from Louisville; neither of the Senators from West Virginia is from Wheeling, and neither of the Senators from Missouri is from St. Louis. Some of the towns represented are Marietta, Ga.; Bennetsville, S. C.; Tyler, Tex.; Scottsville, Va.; Marshall, N. C., and Marion, Ky. Tennessee is the only Southern State whose two Senators represent the two chief cities.

Though Schoharie county, N. Y., was the only county in the State carried by Bryan in 1896, its Democratic allegiance has been put into serious peril recently, and the Schoharie county Senatorial district, now represented by a Republican, is likely to be represented by a Republican again, though Senator Krum announces that he is a candidate for Comptroller and not for reelection as Senator. The district is made up of two former Democratic counties, Schoharie and Hamilton, one Republican county, Fulton, and one doubtful county, Montgomery, known as the most uncertain county in the State p litically. But Fulton nowadays is more strongly Re-publican than Schoharie is Democratic. It gave 1,700 Republican majority last year; the Demo

Oct. I will be Chicago day at the Omaha Exposition. and Col. Harper, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, has notified Carter Harrison that he will be expected to be present on that day and de liver an address on the subject of Chicago. The Mayor has consented, and Chicago day will be fitly observed in Omaha oratorically and otherwise

The expenses of the Post Office Department last year were \$93,000,000. The receipts were \$82,000,-000. This year, it is expected, the receipts will reach \$100,000,000, breaking all records.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Lille's Mayor has issued a short but important order: "In future ladies occupying seats in the par-terre will wear low coffures. The wearing of hats is

absolutely forbidden."

Spain's Secretary of Embassy, Don Bernardin Fernandez de Valesco, Duke of Frias and a grandes of the first class, has taken French leave of Vienna, neglecting to pay his hotel bills and his creditors. Coronium, a chemical element hitherto found only by spectroscopic examination in the sun's corons, has been found by Prof. Nasini in the gases given off by Mount Vesuvius. It is supposed to be much

lighter than hydrogen. A Scotch doctor proposed flogging as a cure for habitual drunkards before the British Medico-Psychological Society at Edinburgh. For the "alcoholic crave" he suggested as a remedy blistering and the application of plasters, and for "the plea of he-redity" that the man should be flogged within an inchof his life every time he took a drink.

King Leopold of Belgium, as sovereign of the Congo Free State, has given orders for the construction of a telegraph line from Lake Tanganyika to Nyangwe on the upper Congo. From the latter place the line will be continued along the river bank to Stanley Falls, where it will connect with the tele graph to Bonsa and the lower Congo. Another line will be run from Stanley Falls, following the course of the Aruwimi to Wadelai on the upper Nile.

A movement has been started in India to change the name "Pariah" to "Panchama." According to the Afriti Basar Patrika parish means "one who beats the tom tom," while Panchama means" a mem-ber of the fifth caste," the innovators attaching their euphemism to the four classes of Maria, the Brahmajority of the Parishs, however, prefer to retain their old name. The Eurasians, it is said, do not like their name and think their condition would be improved by the change,

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN,

It is not likely that New York will have the opportunity of hearing M. Alvares this season, even if the Ellis opera company should find it possible to give a season here. M. Alvares comes to this country for only ten appearances. This is a unique step in operatio matters, and probably there was never before an instance of well-known artist coming across the cosan for such a brief season. In Philadelphia, where the company will play its longest engagement, there is already a feeling of deep chagrin that the tenor is to appear there only once, and then at a special performance following the close of the regular season. Philadelphia had just begun to congratulate itself on the permanent possession of an opera company which gave a season that lasted nearly half as long as that in New York. On the top of this elation comes the depressing news, that the tenor who, next to Mime. Melba, is the leading attraction of the company is to appear there only once. M. Alvarez is said to entertain a liberal opinion of his importance in the operation world, and his estimate of the value of his services has increased greatly within the past two years. It was this that interfered with his engagement at Covent Garden at the last season. How he has reconciled himself to appearing in the cities outside of New York is something which those who know him cannot understand. His contract with the Opera in Paris prevents his coming to this country for a longer period than six weeks. the tenor is to appear there only once, and then

Miss Marie Churchill, who is engaged to marry Mr. Harold Baring of London, has been known for several years as one of the beauties of New York society, and her career has not been unlike that of the Countess Zichy, who as Miss Mabel Wright became one of the best known women in society, although she was introduced almost wholly through her good looks. Miss Churchill had been "out" for several years before her reputation as a beauty was made, and as soon as that was established she was very much in demand socially. As she really is a beauty, of regular features and with a slender, graceful figure, she was able to keep the reputation which she had made. Combined with these attractions was the charm of agreeable manners. Miss Churchill's career as a beauty differed from Miss Wright's, in that the reports of her charms came to New York by way of Europe. Returning New Yorkers several years ago spoke frequently of "the beautiful Miss Churchill," who at that time was much abroad, and it was through the acquaintances she made with New York families that she subsequently became popular in the most fashionable society. She was the last of the society beauties, and no successor has yet been mentioned for her place. It is thought that she will live abroad after her marriage, although Mr. Baring, who has relatives in this country, is frequently here. she was very much in demand socially. As

Marie Tempest's new husband is a man of wealth and grandson of a lord. His real name is Lenox, and before he invested his money in theatrical enterprises he was an amateur actor. This is not her first matrimonial venture, and when Miss Tempest came to this country first to sing in "The Red Hussar" she had just been through a course of logal proceedings which had rid her of one husband. It was thought that she was about to marry her manager, but the wedding never took place, and when she returned to London serveral years ago she was still fancy free. Recent pictures of Miss Tempest received in this country show that she is beginning to look somewhat matronly, but she is still as great a favorite as ever in London and refuses all offers to come to this country. With her new husband's means, which are said to amount to \$30,000 a year, she can afford to be even more independent. It is not likely that this country will ever see her again, and one reason for this is probably the fact that the last few months of her stay here were not attended with any particular success. when Miss Tempest came to this country first

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's duties are not so arduous since Mayor Van Wyck left the city as to prevent him from reading the letters which come in his mail every day from men and women who approve or disapprove of his proposed anti-profanity ordinance. Many of Mr. Guggenheimer's correspondents have evidently assumed that the story of this ordinance is a practical joke, and others assume that the ordinance has become a law. A few days ago he received a letter from a man who wrote that the proposer of this ordinance was "a h—l of a good fellow" and to pay his fine for this profanity he inclosed a two-dollar bill. Mr. Guggenheimer wrote back that when the ordinance became a law he would cause his correspondent's arrest, and meanwhile credited him with the \$2 on account of the coming fine. It was a conversation between a truck driver and a trolley car motorman which Mr. Guggenheimer was forced to overhear that suggested this ordinance, and however the public may view it he is earnest in his effort to stop profanity by law. Not a few of the letter writers who have earnestly commended him are women. dinance was "a h-l of a good fellow" and

Commuters on the Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad are inclined to challenge a new regulation which has just been enforced on the ground that it smacks of paternalism. As each brakeman calls a station, as for instance, Hackensack, he does it in this fashions "Hackensack! Don't f-o-r-g-e-t your b-u-n-Occasional passengers on this road find these calls very amusing and as each station is announced they grin at the brakeman, who doesn't enjoy the new regulation, and then look around to see the commuters pick up their bundles. Undoubtedly this new regulation was suggested by the number of bundles which commuters left behind them in the cars and then bothered the railroad company to look up for them. "I object to this regulation." said one of the commuters yesterday. "It the railroads are going into this business, the first thing we will know the brakeman will call out: Hackensack! Have you forgotten to mail your wile's letters?" or perhaps it will be 'Montolair! Remember to stop at the butcher's. I invited a friend to come out and spend the night with me two days ago, and he began to laugh when the first station was announced. As station after station was reached and the brakeman sung out monotously at each, 'Don't forget your bundles,' his merriment increased. He would talk about nothing eige at dinner, and when he said good night to us he added, 'Don's forget your bundles,' It's kind of the railroad, of course, but I don't like it." who doesn't enjoy the new regulation, and then

The naval militiamen who have been on the old monitor Nahant, anchored off Staten Island. are just as anxious now to serve their country as they were when they enlisted, but they admit that they will rejoice when the Nahans goes out of commission. Even the modern monitors are uncomfortable boats to live in, and the Nahant, which dates back to the civil war, is far more so. Many of the naval officers war, is far more so. Many of the naval officers who had not had an opportuity to observe the work which the naval militia was doing were dubious about its being useful when the war began. It is interesting to note that whenever any of them have served with the militia they have been generous of their praise. Lieut, Richman, who commanded the Nahant when she went into commission and until he was recently made a Lieutenant-Commander, expressed the wish in leaving that he might get a command of his own again manned with New York naval militia, and the New York men who served under him expressed their appreciation of the Lieutenant by presenting to him a silver loving cup. loving cup.

"One of the changes in New York life today," said a man who liked things better as they existed a score of years ago than as they are to-day, "would seem to indicate that less money is spent now than formerly. Maybe 18 is only the freedom about the use of money that has disappeared. As late as ten years ago men who were known in the hotels and restaurants or in the cafés would go in those places, say 'Let me have \$50,' or thrice that amount, and get it. The practice may be in a small measure kept up to this time, but not in the old, freehanded, liberal fashion of earlies times. In those days there were no signs hanging in the hotel offices saying that checks would not be cashed and there was not the present hesitation about letting men have money when they were known to the proprietors. Some of them must have failed to repay such advances, or the change probably would never have come. Whether it be the cause or effect, the old-time groups of men who spent their money with lavishness have altogether disappeared, and no younger generation has come up to take their place. The old extravagance, possibly the old recklessness, is gone. The increase in the size of the city, the larger number of clubs and hotels, and the changes that came with this larger field may have been responsible for this new state of affairs. The old figures that were men of influence in theatricals, racing and other pursuits have all disappeared with that older regime and not many of them left fortunes behind them. But they were spenders of a kind that is little heard of to-day and their successors are of a very different class. The old generosity in money matters extended from them to the places they frequented, and when they disappeared more businessike ways followed and to-iny there is none of the liberality on the part of the proprietors of these places that existed some years ago. Maybe the number of men who availed themselves of this grew too large. But it is gone would never have come. Whether it be the